REBELS ASK RECOGNITION. NOTE OF THE CHILIAN INSURGENTS TO THE

EUROPEAN POWERS.

BALMACEDA GABLES TO EUROPE A STATEMENT THAT HIS GOVERNMENT IS DOING WELL-NAVAL OPERATIONS IN CHILI-R. J.

TRUMBULL ON THE SITUATION

IN THAT COUNTRY.

London, June 11 .- A long circular note addressed to the European Powers by the Chilian Provisional Junta, or Government, representing the insurgent party, was published in England and on the Continent to-day. In this note the Chilian Junta appeals to the Powers to recognize the insurgents as belligerents.

The Junta's note is signed by the Congressional party's agents, Senors Matte and Ross. It speaks of recent lawless acts upon the part of "the Dietator" Balmaceda, and claims for the Provisional Government belligerent rights, on the ground that it is an organization sufficiently regular and responsible to Chiltans and foreigners, and able to make itself respected by force of arms. The note maintains that the Junta has been invested with regular constitutional authority by the Congress which was elected in March, 1888.

The note continues by stating that the Congressional party has undisputed jurisdiction over four of the richest provinces of Chili, comprising, it is added, over half the inhabited territory of the republic. The Congressional party also asserts that it is growing in military power, and that its naval supremacy is indisputable, enabling t to maintain sovereignity over its territory and to threaten the provinces still under the "Dicta-

In view of these facts the Provisional Govern ment says that it is called upon to maintain international commercial and other relations, and, therefore, urges that it is entitled, with more justice than the Balmaceda Government, to be considered a perfect internal body. The note adds that the probabilities of the future rest with the Congressional party, which "from the first, represented the law and the right, and now also represents force."

The Congressional party, therefore, appeals to the "elevated sentiments of justice and humanity entertained by the foreign governments to observe the laws of neutrality" in the struggle now ding in Chili.

President Balmaceda has sent the following dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from

false, calumnious statements which the rebels publish in the European press. The rebel Congress closed June 1. approved the acts of the Government, and has invested it with extraordinary powers, and authorized it to contract loons. Perfect order prevails. The army is well disciplined, and is actuated by a great esprit de corps. The Government cannot be vanquished by the rebels, who are Government cannot be vanquished by the property of the original property of the intrate deposits. They have undertaken no expedition against the Government forces, and are completely discredited. The warships Lynch and Condell have gone of the condendation of the co crossing the snow-covered Andes. The discipline of the troops is irreproachable. British, French and German commerce will be prejudiced by the rebels remaining at

Iquique, June 11, via Galveston .- The amnesty oposed by the American Minister at Santiago to Balmaceda was not accepted, but the latter offered to entertain a proposition for an arrangement, he indicating its basis. To this the Congressional party refused to assent.

The armed transport Imperial, with the torpedo cruisers Lynch and Condell landed a party at Tocopilla yesterday which cut the State telegraph lines and then re-embarked. To-day the ships made a demonstration at Autofagasta, similar to the demonstrations at Pisagua and Iquique. Hamage is reported. The superior speed of those vessels enables them to keep clear of the Congressional ships.

Washington, June 11 .- The Chilian Legation day received a dispatch from Chili, saying that the naval vessels of the Government had pursued and Iquique, without managing to bring out the insurgent ships, which hide among the foreign vessels so as not to be destroyed by the torpedoes. The insurgent vessels are in a bad condition, the dispatch says, and all the veteran sailors have deserted and offered their services to the constitutional Government.

A private letter from Santiago says that all the papers in Santingo have been suppressed except thought the slip was some regular police paper, but the two organs, while only one newspaper is allowed to be printed in Valparaiso.

Richard J. Trambull, a representative of the Chillian insurgent party, had a long interview with Secretary Tracy to-day. There is reason to believe that Mr. Trumbull made a strong plea for

lieve that Mr. Trumbull made a strong plea for the insurgent cause, and sought to have the arms still on the Itata remain in the custody of Admiral McCann until a judicial determination of their ownership can be reached. Of course the unconditional landing of the arms in Chili would be preferred by the insurgents, but in any case they are auxious to prevent the return of the weapons to the United States.

To a representative of the Associated Press Mr. Trumbull said that the condition of affairs in Chili is one of absolute despotism. Balmaceda, in his communication to his Congress, Mr. Trumbull asserted, confessed the truth of this. The speaker had no hope of relief as a result of the Presidential election, which takes place in Chili this month. Balmaceda's adherents, he said, comprise all of the office-holders and hangers-on and favorites, but the people as a whole are opposed to him. Nevertheless, in the present state of affairs, with the courts closed by Balmaceda's orders, and suffrage practically suppressed, he would find it an easy matter to dictate his successor. The new president would not assume his office before September, which is also the date set for the trial of the Itata in California, so that no encouraging hope of relief in the near future is held out. couraging hope of relief in the near future is held

Lisbon, June 11.-The Anglo-Portuguese convention

was signed to-day. Marquis of Salisbury laid on the table the convention with Portugal in relation to the English and Portuguese possessions in South Africa. The convention, he said, had been dictated by a sense of equity and a desire to uphold international law and to continue the traditions of amity with Portugal. The convention was not discussed.

London, June 11.-Dispatches received here from Mozambique announce that a feeling of great excitement prevails there owing to the fact that Chief advantage. In our new quarters we shall have the Gouvela, with 4,000 followers, has revolted against Portuguese authority in favor of a British protectorate. Gouvela rules over the territory between the Zambesi and Pungwo Rivers. The Portuguese authorities are hastily dispatching troops to quell the revolt.

RESULT OF THE DUTCH ELECTIONS. The Hague, June 11.—The latest election returns show that out of the 100 seats composing the Second Chamber the Liberals have secured 41, the Catholics 22 and the Protestant Orthodox 11. Second ballots will be necessary to fill the remaining 26 seats.

THE NEW FRENCH AND RUSSIAN TARIPFS.

Paris, June 11.—The Chamber of Deputies, while unsidering the new today to the new today. considering the new tartif bill to-day, voted to admit

St. Petersburg, June 11.—The Russian Imperial Council has decided to enforce the new tariff on July 13.

RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY NEGOTIATIONS OFF. St. Petersburg, June 11.—The negotiations for a ercial understanding with Germany have been

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN ENGLAND.

CONDEMNING THE PRINCE.

SEVERE COMMENTS OF THE BRITISH RE-LIGIOUS PRESS ON THE BACCARAT CASE.

THE SCANDAL CAUSES A SENSATION IN ARMY CIRCLES ON THE CONTINENT - CUM-MING'S GRIEVANCES AGAINST THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

London, June 11.-The outspoken newspaper press mments upon the part the Prince of Wales played of the day in England and elsewhere. A reporter who stood near the Prince of Wales at Ascot when the race for the Gold Cup was won by Lord Hartington's Morion, telegraphed that the Prince, who saw that contest, was in an exceedingly salky frame of mind, caused, it would appear, by the storm of adverse newspaper criticism which has swept and is

The religious press, as might be expected, is the most severe in its comments upon the Prince's conduct. For instance, "The Christian World," an influential independent religious weekly paper, representing all the

stant denominations, says: "The throne rests upon the foundation of public opinion only. A few more scandals like that of Tranby Croft would destroy this foundation, and Edward VIII

would never be crowned."

"The British Weekly" remarks: The revelations are enough to seber up the strong-

st supporters of the monarchy." Vienna correspondent of "The Times says that the baccarat scandal has caused in army circles on the Continent, especially in countries where the Prince of This correspondent also calls attention to the fact that an Austrian general, who was found to have con Prince of Wales acts of cheating upon the part of one from the Army in order to avoid being tried by court-

navy feel keenly the stigma which has been placed upon an honorable profession by the agreement entered into between a field marshal and a general to maintain secrecy in regard to gambling, and by "gambling with

youngsters, one of them a subaltern."

Sir William Gordon Cumming has written a letter to a Nottingham newspaper, in which he says: tiality shown by the Lord Chief Justice in summing

up, the case would have gone very differently. The municipal authorities of Forres, near Sir William Gordon Cumming's seat, Altyre, have decided to extend a festive welcome to Si: William on Saturday, on the occasion of his return home with his bride.

Cardiff, June 11.—At the conference to-day of the Glamorganshire Congregational Churches, the conduct of the Prince of Wales in the baccarat scandal was denounced.

GLAD SIR WILLIAM HAS MARRIED AN AMERICAN Baltimore, June 11 .- A. P. Gordon Cuffming came Clovers," and sent a cable dispatch to his brother, his marriage with Miss Garner, of New-York. In speaking of the wedding to a representative of "The sun," Mr. Cumming said: ~1 thank God that my brother has found a woman who is willing to stick to him through this trouble, and am indeed proud that she is an American.

RUSSIAN ANTI-SEMITIC MEASURES. THE EXPERIENCE IN MOSCOW OF A HEBREW

BANKER FROM BERLIN.

Berlin, June 11 .- An Associated Press corresponden brew financier, director of the International Bank of this city, a member of one of the most aristocratic clubs, and Consul-General for Belgium in this city, who was recently expelled from Russia. "The Londen Times" of May 25 published a long dispatch from its St. Petersburg correspondent, giving some harrowing details as to the renewed presentions of the He-brows in Russie, and incidentally referring to the fact that Herr Goldberger had been expelled from Moscow, view of establishing a branch of his bank in that city.

experiences in Russia. He thinks the insults he suffered were the work of some individual "pristaw, and not of the Russian Government directly. After leaving this city he went first to St. Petersburg, and house, having been furnished with a special consular pass by the Russian Consul-General here, which perthe insurgents in Tarapaca. The Condell, the mitted him to stay two months in Russia. At St. Lynch and the Imperial have bombarded Pisagua Petersburg, M. Vischnigradsky, the Russian Minister of took dinner with him. Other persons of high standing showed the Berlin banker special attention. But this did not prevent the police of St. Petersburg from affixing a white slip to his pass, upon which slip were

> "The Jew Goldberger is here on toleration and under police supervision."

Herr Goldberger, who does not understand Russian learned the truth when he reached Moscow. The pristaw" called upon him at his hotel on the second day, and told him he must leave the city at once. The hotel manager said that the banker should give the "pristaw" a few roubles and all would be right. But the banker refused to pay blackmail and went away at once.

As Herr Goldberger talked he warmed to the subject and described the awful scenes of expulsion which he had witnessed at Moscow during his brief stay. As he was calling upon the widow of von Polieskoff, the great Russian railway builder, her He blew nurse, who had been with her for twenty years, been nurse, who had been with her for twenty years, was taken out of the house by the police and sent into exile. He says that none of the accounts so far published about the persecution of the Hebrews tells the whole story. Contrary to the accepted version, Herr Goldberger says that the Czar is well aware of the cruelties practised; that the latter has always been a rabid anti-semite, and that his hatred of the Hebrews has increased since the monorable railway accident upon the line built by a Russian Hebrew, von Policskoff.

A TALK WITH P. D. ARMOUR.

DISCUSSING THE PROJECT FOR NEW STOCK-YARDS IN INDIANA.

Carlsbad, June 11 .- P. D. Armouf, of Chicago here with his invalid wife. Mr. Armour said he had just received a long dispatch from his home, stating that ground had been broken at Toleston, Ind., for the new stockyards in which he and Messrs. Morris and new stocks and a white with the stocks and stocky and s way accommodations, pure water and excellent sewer-We shall not be so cramped for room as at the old stockyards, which are altogether out of place in such close proximity to the best part of Chicago. We propose to issue \$10,000,000 of stock, which we will divide among the packers and dealers who follow us to our new quarters."

"Will the other packers follow your example and desert the old stockyards to asked the correspondent.

"They cannot help themselves," answered Mr. Ar-

mour. We three practically control the business; the others must follow. Besides, it is to their own advantage. In our new quarters we shall have the most perfect arrangements for the proper examination and packing of pork. Our own interests, as well as common commercial honesity, cause us to see that no diseased meat should be experted from our places. We are willing to have our goods rigidly examined upon their entering Germany, and I can state for myself and for all the other packers that we will take the utmost care to send nothing except sound meat. We have too many close social and bustness relations with Germany to keep up a commercial war. When once the Government is satisfied of our perfect good faith, the whole question will be settled."

MRS. M'KEE AND MRS. R. B. HARRISON IN LON-

here this morning. They were met at the railroad station by the United States Minister, Mr. Lincoln, and by the attaches of the United States Legation, and were immediately driven to Mr. Lincoln's house, where they will be the United States Minister's guests during their stay in London.

Later in the day Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Harrison, accompanied by Mr. Lincoln, went to Ascot te witness the races.

THE BRITISH BEHRING SEA BILL A LAW. London, June 11.—The bill to enable Her Majesty, London, June 11.—There has been an outbreak of blenro-pneumonia among cattle at York. The local by Order in Council, to make special provision for council to make special provision for

British subjects during the period named in the order MAJOR J. H. WALKER DEAD, to-day received the royal assent.

BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MACDONALD. A GREAT PROCESSION ESCORTS HIS BODY TO THE

CEMETERY NEAR KINGSTON. Kingston, Ont., June 11 .- The body of Sir John Mac doneld was committed to its last resting-place to-day in Cataraqui Cometery. The day was not, the sun shin-ing brilliantly much of the time. The entire morning was spent in viewing the body in the City Hall. Twenty thousand persons, in double line, passed the bler. The procession, which moved at 2:45 p. m., was the greatest ever seen in Kingston. It was over two miles long and was witnessed by 40,000 persons. The stores

The order of the parade was direct from the City Hall along Ontario and Princess sts. to Cataraqui Cemetery. The hearse was drawn by eight horses. Following it came a bodygnard of Royal Military College cadets, the mourners, the Governor-General and staff; Colonel Gzowski, representing the Queen; officers of the Queen's troops and naval officers, the Lieutefiant Governors (and staffs) of Ontario, Quebec, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia; the Archbishop, and Members of the Cabinet; Members of the House of Commons, and the Mayor and the corporation of Kingston. Deputations from cities and towns then followed citizens and carriages. The pall-bearers were the members of the Cabinet and J. C. Alkens, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

THE GERMAN GRAIN DUTIES QUESTION A DARING SPEECH AGAIST THE MOVERNMENT

IN THE LOWER HOUSE OF THE DIET. day. Herr Rickert made a motion to the effect that the nment should submit to the Rouse the terial upon which Chancellor von Caprivi based his

recent speech upon the grain duties. The Chancellor opposed this motion, declaring that the inquiries had been in progress since April. But, he added, they had been confined to official quarters, in order to avoid creating excitement. The Government, tinued, was convinced that there was no dis tress existing from the duties now levied on grain; but in consequence of the agitation which had bearoused in regard to this matter, the Government had could not submit these reports to the House.

Herr Richert made a sensational speech, in which he said that it would be found " necessary to recall the who alone was able to direct the Government. He added: "The 'Hamburger Nachrichten' will soon send a trumpet blast throughout the land."

Herr Richert charged the Government with endeav rests of millions against the minority." said that he discredited the Government report about The available stocks were small and prices would advance. Potatoes had already replaced bread as the food of the people, and potatoes were also placed

distress existed, and called upon the Preisinnige party to "cease its demagogical proceedings,"
Rome, June 11.—The members of the Extreme Left party Intend to make a proposition in the Chamber of Deputic that the Government shall in the near future reduce the duties on grain from five to three lire.

The Minister of Agriculture promised to publish definite fluures in July, when he could make more favorable announcements regarding wheat, rye and pointoes than in previous estimates.

Herr Richter taunted the Government with vacillation and condemned what he termed the "baldness of General von Caprivi's statement regarding grain duties. He declared that if the weather became more unfavorable the duties must be absolutely removed.

RIOTING BY STRIKERS IN BREMEN. A DESPERATE STRUGGLE WITH THE POLICE-

THE LONDON STRIKE. Bremen, June 11.-The firemen of the North Ger man Lloyd Steamship Company who are on strike at this place engaged in serious rioting to-day. The rioters were finally attacked by the police with drawn swords and a desperate struggle took place. Finally the fire brigade was summoned, and thus reinforced the police managed to restore order

London, June 11 .- North German Lloyd steamers. outward bound, are arriving at Southampton short of firemen and trimmers, owing to the strikes in Bremen,

and are obliged to ship English workmen. The strike of the employes of the omnibus and roce car companies of this city continues. The chairma of the General Omnibus Company explains that the demands already conceded will cost the company 200,000 yearly, and that the demands pressed by the loen, if conceded, would cost £167,000 yearly, and that therefore any further yielding by the company would involve it in bankruptey, as the profits in 1800 amounted to only £43,000, sir John Lubbeck will

DE LESSEPS TO BE PROSECUTED. ALLEGED TO HAVE MISLED SUBSCRIBERS TO

Paris, June 11 .- "Le National" to-day annot that M. de Lesseps will be prosecuted for misleading

invectors who subscribed money for carrying on the work of the Panama Canal Company. Sixty shareholders in the Panama Canal Company having filed a complaint against the officers of that having filed a complaint against the outer directompany, M. de Lesseps, his son, and two other directors will be placed upon trial. The action of the prosecution is taken by virtue of the law of 1867, relating to public companies, and is based especially upon the last issue of Panama Canal shares.

This sad outcome of the Panama Canal undertaking has been expected in France for several years, and the indictment of M. de Lesseps and his principal associates has been repeatedly requested by a few far-seeing papers, notably "L'Etoile," edited by M. Menie. But the 400,000 bondholders and stockholders, the "woollen stockings" so proudly mentioned by M. de Lesseps as having a blind confidence in him, kept hoping against rope. They remembered the immense success of the uez Canal, and overlooked the fact that the situation was far different in regard to the Panann scheme.
Their expectations were unbounded when Lleutenant
Lucien Bonaparte Wyse twelve years ago sold to a
company of wifich M. de Lesseps accepted the presidency the canal concession Mr. Wyse had obtained from
the Colombian Government. Unfortanately M. de Lesseps, who is not an engineer, and whose success in the Suez undertaking was due to his diplomacy as a former Consul-General in Egypt, and to his ability in employing good engineers, was surrounded by a small engineer, to be virtually forced to withdraw from the company. Since then things have gone from had to worse, and the mournful history of the enterprise has

been told too often to be repeated here. Recently M. Wyse went to Colombia, and obtained from her Government a prolongation of the concession, which had expired. But the financial condi-tions required by the authorities of Bogota could not be fulfilled, and the last hope of the bondholders and stockholders was gone. They now accuse M. de Lesseps, his son Charles, the evil genius of the whole undortaking, together with some directors of the company, of having deceived them knowingly. It is likely that their precise charge rests on the fact that, on the latest appeal for finds, M. de Lesseps and his associates deliberately concealed in their circular letters the true state of affairs on the Isthmus. It will be remembered that the French Government and a commission there, and that the report of M. Roussean was exceedingly discouraging. The publication of that report was delayed, and, though the company was aware of its contents, it caused glowing and mendectous statements to be published, and thus pocketed one more instalment from the now infuriated and despairing investors, hundreds of thousands of whom are ufterly ruined. be fulfilled, and the last hope of the bondholders and

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE IN GALICIA. Buda-Pesth, June 11 .- A terrific hurricane, causing much damage, has swept over Eastern Galicia. During the storm an entire forest was partly uprooted and the towns of Podkamin and Prnikwa suffered considerably. Soveral churches were unroofed and a number of houses demolished. Soveral persons were killed outright and many were injured by falling wreckage.

THE CZAR WILL VISIT EMPEROR WILLIAM. Vienna, June 11.-A dispatch from St Petersburg to the "Political Correspondence" says that after celebrating their silver wedding in Denmark the Czar and Czarina will visit Emperor William.

ARGENTINE PINANCES. Buenos Ayres, June 11.-Gold closed yesterday at 301 per cent premium. The Senate yesterday passed a bill suspending gold

London, June 11.-Sir Charles Dilke has agreed to

A DISTANT RELATIVE ASSAULTED HIM. THE TWO MEN QUARRELLED OVER THE WIFE OF ONE OF THEM AND A BLOW

PROVED FATAL. Major J. H. Walker, of No. 2,021 Pacific-st. Brooklyn, died at St. Mary's Hospital in that city last night, as the result of an assault committed by Alfred Hull, a distant relative, at the house of Major Walker's uncle, No. 73 Uticaave., on Saturday night. They quarrelled, and Hull beat Major Walker, breaking his jaw. A

rib was also broken. Major Walker served in the war in the 13th and 14th Regiments, and at the close of the war was made a captain in the 23d Regiment, United States Army. He served on the frontier until 1869, and gained the soubriquet among the Indians of "Fighting Jack Walker." He was fifty-eight years old, and was one of the most prominent Grand Army men in Brooklyn. For three terms he was the commanding officer of Rankin Post and he was chairman of the Memorial Executive Committee of the G. A. R. of Brooklyn for the last year. He was widely known among military men.

His business was dealing in real estate. Since he left the army he made his home in Brooklyn. He left a wife from whom he was separated, and five children. Mrs. Hull lived at No. 73 Uticaave., in the same house with William Walker, an uncle of Major Walker. Mrs. Hull is separated from her husband.

Hull was arrested on Monday and released on Hull was arrested on Monday and released on bail when it was thought Walker was only slightly hurt. When he grew worse yesterday Hull was rearrested. He said that he found Walker in company with his wife and ascertained that they went to Coney Island together. A quarrel ensued and he struck Walker, knocking him down. He supposed that the force of his blow broke Walker's law, and that in falling his rib was fractured. The broken rib punctured his lung. Hull was leeked up in the Trankfit. Precipted voices station and will be arhis lung. Hull was locked up in the th Precinct police station and will be ar-

HE SHOT HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

JEALOUSY DRIVES A NEGRO TO DESPERATION. floor of the tenement-house No. 144 West Twenty-November he was married to Sarah King, a colored city from Virginia and was employed as a servant hired a room from Mrs. Greatfield, a stout negress, on the top floor of the house in Twenty-sixth-st., and occupied the room at night only, as both were at his wife closely, following her from her work to their room, and showing plainly that he suspected her of He even shirked his duties in order to play the part of a spy, and a week ago he was dis

His wife left him about the time he was discharged but she returned to him in a few days. They quar relied on account of his jealousy, but continued to live vesterday when the shooting occurred. Two shots She had been shot in the head. Policeman Scully went upstairs and found Penchon lying on the of his room. The negro had shot himself in the right eye. His wife later accused him of the shooting and he admitted it. Both were taken to the New-York Hospital, where they were in a critical condition late in the atternoon.

ORGANIZE CLUBS, SAYS MR. CLARKSON.

A LETTER OF SOUND ADVICE FROM THE PRESI-DENT OF THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, June 11 .- A dispatch from Des Molnes tee appointed by the Young Men's Republican Club of Des Moines to convey to J. S. Clarkson the congratulations of the club upon his election to the presidency of the Republican National League, has received a oply of acknowledgment, dated at Peris, referring to s election to the presidency of the League. In it

The country is evenly balanced between political parties just now. The Democrats have been smorter than the Re-publicans in later years in effecting close organization, in circulating directly to the homes of the land campaign literature, in stimulating the circulation of their newspapers and in enlisting the activities of young men. We must meet them in this field, and we must utilize the social and literary ambition of every intelligent neighborhood by crarighborhood and small village. These communities are hungry for social life, and the average community has lit-tic or none of the social organizations, such as secret

societies or otherwise, of the city or the town.
Young men are controversial; they love action, they
are always aggressive. The average young man of intelligence and ambition would rather be president of a eith or captain of a marching company than to hold an office with salary. We should utilize also the friendship of Republican women in these clubs. Young men can carry on the discussions or debates; young women can aid in the entertainment with songs or recitations, and the and in the customers which exists a constraint of the neighborhood thus can be utilized for the service of the Republican party, otherwise the cause of good government. There is special reason why this work should be pressed actively in Iowa. The young Republicans of Iowa have before them this year a task worthy of their mettle. The election of a Republican Governor in our State and the return of the Republicans to full power there will do very much toward inspiring the party at large and insuring a Republican National victory next year, when we are to have the hardest struggle ever known in American politics. There should be at least 1,000 clubs organized in Iown this year to

the demand for soft pickled steel for tin-plates is growing and that it is now a certainty that tinned articles can be manufacured in this country. "The demand for soft steel is rapidly growing in this country," said Mr. Jennings. "It is not generally known, but to-day from 3,000 to 5,000 tons of light sheet steel are consumed in the manufacture of fryingpans alone. Formerly a frying-pan weighted many pounds for it was nade of iron. To-day by the use of steel plates a 'spider' takes the place of the heavy skillet. We have a contract for 700 tons of pickled steel for manufacture into light frying pans. Leechburg steel mill is also supplying the steel plates

ALLEGED MISSION OF A FAITH-CURE PRIEST. Pittsburg, June 11 .- Father Mollinger, the faith-cure priest of Allegheny City, will leave here for Europe on Monday. The cause of his sudden departure is said to be a summons from Rome to administer to the Pope. who is said to be sick. The notoriety of Father Mollinger has brought to this city fully 2,500 people from all parts of the country for treatment. This morning nearly 200 cripples and blind persons arrived at the Union station, bound for Mt. Troy, to try the faith cure. By Saturday, which is St. Anthony's Day, there will be from 10,000 to 15,000 people here.

MRS. COVENIRY WADDELL DEAD.

Mrs. Coventry Wardfell, who was once the leader of society in this city and a noted belie in her day, died yes-terday at 2 p. m. at her home, No. 340 West Twenty-third-st. Mrs. Waddell bad been a long sufferer from third-st. Mrs. Waddell had been a long sufferer from dropsy of the heart and other troubles, and it was by sheer force of will that she curvived so long as she did. But taken, and the property adjoining, and has never last week she gave up the fight for life, and for several days preceding her death was unconscious. Her sister, Mrs. Edward Pomercy, of Pittydeld, Mass., and other Italians, but not the town's property.

house last evening, who came to express their sorrow for her death. The arrangements for the funeral will be completed to-day.

H. C. FANNING FOUND GUILTY.

A VERDICT OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DE-

HIS NEGLECTED WIFE'S DEVOTION FAILS TO

ACQUIT HIM OF THE CRIME. With no sign of emotion save the leaden hue which overspread his face, Henry C. Fanning last night heard the foreman of a jury in General Sessions pronounce him guilty of murder in the first degree. Sobs broke om the lips of the prisoner's aged father, and Fanning bent over to hiss the old man's forehead and to whisper

The jury spent little time in coming to the ec sion that Fanning killed his mistress, Mrs. Emily Taylor, on April 18. Judge Martine finished his charge at 7:15 o'clock, and the jury retired to its room before going to dinner. There was no discussion. Each of the twelve solemnly cast a ballot. Ten votes were for murder in the first degree, one for manslaughter and the other was blank. A second ballot was taken without any talk about the merits of the case. men were now for the verdlet which carried a sentence to death with it. The twelfth juror this time favored murder in the second degree. A third ballot, and the decision in favor of murder in the first degree was

instead of announcing their conclusion, went to din-ner. They took lots of time at the meal, returning to the General Sessions Building at 9:40 o'clock. Each man felt that he had decided rightly, and twenty-five minutes later word was sent to the Judge that a verdict had been found. The jurors filed into court and the foreman announced their decision. Judge Martine remanded Fanning until a week from to-day for sentence. His lawyer will appeal the case.

m. on April 18 a woman was found at Park-ave. She was taken to a drug-store, where she died. It was learned that she was Mrs. Emily Taylor, the widow of an English barber, who committed suicide two years ago on account of his wife's disgraceful confour days went to live with Henry C. Fanning, an engineer, as his wife. They kept house together until the man was out of work and could not support her. Farming was not arrested until a day or two after

murder, when Albert McMullen, his roommate at the Harlem house, declared that Fenning had confessed his guilt, saying that if he couldn't have the woman no one clse should. Fanning tried to show that he was with his wife at the time of the murder. woman whom he had deserted corroborated his story, but the jury evidently admired her devotion to her falthless husband more than they believed her

and they testified to unimportant details. Louis Mayer then summed up for the prisoner, talking about three closed for the proceention in a telling speech of an hour. He said that no one but Fanning had any motive to kill Mrs. Taylor, and defended McMullen's story. That witness had told the detectives where Fanning had thrown the razor with which the crime had been committed, and they found it there. McMullen could not have known about the razor unless Fauning had told him. Judge Martine began to charge at 5:15 p. m., and finished in two hours.

"JONES OF BINGHAMTON" CRUSHED.

DESPAIRING OF "HOME SUPPORT." HE PRAC-TICALLY WITHDRAWS FROM THE RACE

FOR GOVERNOR. Albany, June 11 (Special) .- At last even the indomitable spirit of Edward F. Jones seems crushed He has received snub after snub from the leaders of the Democratic party, where he has announced that he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor; ket he has persisted in making that an-nouncement. But at last these bucketfuls of cold water have swollen to such a Niagara of adverse exsions regarding his political aspiration that he has decided, apparently, to withdraw his name as a candi-

" Are you still a candidate for Governor?" inquired

a Tribune correspondent of him to-day.

"I am not saying a word about politics just now." answered the Lieutenant-Governor, with a firm sir; then he added, as if to make an open confession of his

that topic. In fact, I do not latend to do or say anything in a political way this summer. I shall devote myself exclusively to my 'shale' works down in Binghamton. We are making a \$20,000 addition to our

"You will not even attend any fairs?"
"No, I do not think I shall."

It was perhaps the attitude of his fellow-Democrats in Broome County that opened the Lieutenant-Governor's eyes to the fact that he would have no support in the Democratic State Convention, and might, if he persisted in his canvass for Governor, be subjected to is held. The Cleveland Democrats in Broome County openly opposed his nomination and the Hill Democrats were frank enough to say that all they would do would be to give him one complimentary ballot. Moreover, the Cleveland Democrats had the meanness to put up another State candidate, as it were, right upon the doorstep of the Lieutenant-Governor's house. suggested the nomination of George F. O'Nell, of Binghamton, for State Treasurer, and are now seeking dele-

gates for him in various parts of the State.
With this prospect before him, of not even having any "home support" for the nomination for Governor, it is no wonder that "Jones of Binghanton" has decided to concentrate his attention upon making "skales" and "paying the freight."

A FRENZIED DOG'S WILD RUN.

TWO MEN BITTEN AND MANY MORE PRIGHT-ENED.

and fear by the spectracle of a big black and white dog with a rope hanging fram its neck dashing wildly up and down the street. All through the afternoon the dog had been led about Honston-st. by a swept away, and large numbers of cattle, hogs and party of boys. Suddenly the dog stopped short and made a vicious snap at the boy who was holding it. Pittaburg, June 11 (Special).-B. F. Jennings, of animal, with blacing eyes and tongue hanging out, Jennings, Beal & Co., of Leechburg Penn., says that darted into the eigar store kept by Jose Laredo, No. 42 East Houston-st. Being chased out again it started on a wild tour up Houston and then down Elizabeth-st. It had a pretty clear course. The crowds of people scattered in all directions, some dodging behind carts and wagons, while others sought

shelter in hallways. The dog, now thoroughly frenzied, ran down Elizabeth-st, for a few yards and then, changing its course, made for East Houston-st. and ran into the hallway of No. 56, occupied by Jacob Achson, who is a farrier. John Kiernan, a young man, twenty-five The years old, believing that the dog was not mad, but only badly frightened, tried to take the rope from Lecenburg steel min is also supposed at him and to the Buffalo Stampley Works where it is coated with tin and sold at a profit. The demand has increased so largely that the Leechburg Company now operates axix large picking tubs, and these are inadequate to keep up with the demand.

The dog promptly snapped at him and bit him on the forefinger of the right hand, indicting a slight wound. Then it ran upstairs to the landing. Achson there tried to drive it downstairs. With a keep up with the demand. round its neck. The dog promptly snapped at him and low growl the doz sprang forward and bit him on the index finger of the right hand.

At this juncture Officer Flaherty, of the Tenth Precinct, who was on post duty in the street, ran up the stairs. The dog cronched down for a spring. Coolly drawing his revolver Flaherty sent two bullets into its body, killing it instantly. The wounds sus-tained by Achson and kiernan were not considered sufficiently serious to justify medical treatment.

the town and occupied by Italian laborers was burned this forenoon, with many tools owned by the town. At the fire Marcus M. Porter, a well-known resident, publicly declared that he had purposely blown up the build-ing with dynamite. He was arrested and taken to Stoughton for arraignment. Mr. Porter was known to have entertained a grudge against the town and also to have suffered from temporary aberration of mind. He

PHYSICIANS IN REVOLT.

THEY MAKE TROUBLE IN THE GERMAN HOSPITAL

SIX OF THEM RESIGN AND CHARGE SUPERIN-TENDENT LUDWIG WITH UNDUE SEVERITY

-HE DENIES THE STATEMENTS-

THE TRUSTEES IN SESSION.

The staid and conservative German Hospital as Seventy-seventh-st. and Park-ave. has a mild sensation on its hands. For reasons Which, in their details, they refuse to make public, six of the resident physicians have handed in their resignations to the president of the hospital.

From a trustworthy source it was learned

last evening that the physicians have been on bad terms with Constantine Ludwig, the superintendent of the institution. The relations between the young men and the tried official became unpleasant that they resulted in resignations referred to, and a complaint to the Board of Trustees from

the six resident physicians. They declare that the superintendent has treated them with unnecessary severity and has subjected them to unnecessary discipline. No specific instances, however, of iron discipline were mentioned in the complaint, as it was general in its terms. The charges, however, were of such a nature

that the Board of Trustees was obliged to interfere. At a special meeting of the board, held at the hospital last evening, the complaint of the physicians was read, as well as a counter-statement by Superintendent Ludwig. Mr. Ludwig denied in every particular the charges of the young men and declared their assumptions ridic-The session was an interesting one and lasted until a short time before midnight. An adjournment was taken, however, before a decision in the matter was reached, as the trustees believed that further investigation the trouble was necessary. The charges were so unexpected that they had not time, even in the long session, to investigate them thoroughly. Both Mr. Ludwig and the young men awaited the departure of the trustees last evening. The superintendent did not seem much disturbed over the trouble with his assistants when by a Tribune reporter last evening. He smiled when asked as to the nature of the charges against him.

"I can really say little about the affair." he added, "as I have not seen the formal charges. I understand, however, that the gentlemen believe that I have been unduly severe in my treatment of them. It is an unusual complaint, and the first one of the kind ever brought against me. I have been here two years and have known a number of different resident physicians, but I never had any disagreement with them. Of course I deny the correctness of the charges. I cannot act tyranically, as I am bound by the rules. regulations say that I must do so and I can interpret them only in way and that is literally. I have always acted in accordance with the rules in my treatment of the present corps of physicians. Of that I am certain.'

Mr. Ludwig certainly does not look cruel. He

Mr. Ludwig certainly does not look cruel. He is a tall, good-looking man, perhaps forty years old. The expression of his face is benevolent, rather than hard or severe.

It will be remembered that Mr. Ludwig made a complaint a few days ago that the life of his little daughter Alice had been sacrificed by official blunders at the Reception Hospital, in East Sixteenth-st. Several of the employes of the Health Department were called as witnesses, and their testimony confirmed that of Mr. Ludwig in every particular.

The trustees of the German Hospital will not reach a decision in regard to the present trouble until next Wednesday. It is impossible to say what their verdict will be.

A TRAGIC EXPLORING TRIP IN ALASKA.

SUFFERINGS OF THE PARTY-TWO OF ITS MEM-

BERS DIE OF STARVATION. San Francisco, June 11 (Special) .- A story of suffer ing and death in Alaska, by California explorers, ha reached this city. The exploring party consisted of James Ingram and F. C. Young, of San Diego; J. W. Sperry and F. C. Rose, of Portland, Oregon, and manufactory and our business is so great that it deprospecting, starting inland from Forty-Miles Rock. On the homeward trip their provisions gave out, and they could not pull their boat and had to abandon it. They were harassed by clouds of mosquitoes and noxious fleas. With bleeding faces and bodies full of sores, the party dragged their way on. They grew so weak that they could not beat off the mosquitoes. Their cyclids became so inflamed that purtial bilindness persisted in his canvass for Governor, be subjected to followed. Hunger-stricken, poor Ingram besought his an exceedingly humiliating defeat when the convention companions to shoot him, but soon he sank in the snow and died. Young died of starvation on the following day. The rest continued to push further on. They had not eaten food for nearly a week, when a quantity of dried salmon was found. They fell to cating it like famished wolves, and in their great joy

cried like children. Their first thought was to rescue their comrac Their first thought was to rescue their comrades. Ingram's body was found covered with mosquitoes. The survivors covered him with branches of hemiock, and placed a rough stone at the head of the rude grave. The body of Young could not be found, but the distant growls of woives indicated its fate. More dead than alive, the survivors reached Chilcat. One of the party, Sperry, will hear for life a memento of the horrible sufferings which he endured. His hair, once brown, is now white as the snow in the Yukon.

DAMAGE DONE BY THE RED RIVER'S RISE.

St. Louis, June 11.-A dispatch from Gainesville, Ter., says: "The rise in the Red River is unprece-The homeward-bent toffers walking in endless pro-cession through Houston-st, to the Third-ave, elevated 1867. At Warrens and Sivils bends, twenty miles northrailroad were last night thrown into wild confusion | west of here, the destruction is widespread. In these chickens drowned. At Yellowbanks Mr. Berdone was drowned while trying to reach the shore in an old The boy, frightened, let go of the rope, and then the ferryboat. Near Leon, I. T., thirty miles from here, on Red River, the dead bodies of a man, woman and infant were found in a drift, they having been drowned during the overflow. William Lynn, a farmer, living on Hickory Creek, was drowned in that stream yes-terday, while trying to ford it."

> SUITS AGAINST THE MILLERS DROPPED. St. Paul, June 11 (Special).—The last legal obstacls to the completion of the great millers' consolidation in Minneapolis was removed to-day. A compromise of the pending injunction suits has been negotiated. This is to pay Stout and Crary, who have been fighting the consolidation, lifty cents on the dollar of their holdings. It has long been known that the object of the litigants was to dispose of their stock, and, having accomplished this, they are satisfied, while the combination is pleased to have all the obstacles to its operation of the various mills thus promptly removed. Another evidence of the resulting friendship was seen in the filing of deeds for the Zenith and Northwestern four mills, from the Sidle, Fletcher, Holmes Company to the Consolidated Company. The consideration named was \$425,000.

> Atlantic Highlands, N. J., June 11.-The 52-ton new steel breech-loading gun, the largest ever made in this country, was ladded at Sandy Hook yesterday by the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, is 36 1-2 feet long bore 34 feet, and will stand a charge of 440 pounds of on a special rull laid for that purpose. It is said the gan will throw a distance of fifteen miles and when tested will give all the buildings on the point of the Hook a lively shaking up.

DESCRIPTION OF TRAL NEW YORK. Uttee, N. Y., June 11 .- The Mohawk Valley and this

from the continued drouth. Little rain has fallen this spring, and since three weeks ago to-day there has been but one shower within twenty miles of this city. Many wells and cistorus are dry. The Mohawk River is at the lowest stare known for years